

Final Student Quiz

Name: _____

Date: _____

I. VOCABULARY MATCHING

Directions: Match each of the words below with the letter of the definition that best describes it.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| <u>G</u> 1. structure | A. the environment where the story takes place |
| <u>J</u> 2. resolution | B. the words that characters speak to each other |
| <u>E</u> 3. complication | C. the perspective from which the story is told |
| <u>A</u> 4. setting | D. the central source of tension and drama in the story |
| <u>M</u> 5. tone | E. an obstacle in the path of the protagonist that leads to conflict |
| <u>C</u> 6. point of view | F. universal truths suggested by the specifics of the story |
| <u>B</u> 7. dialogue | G. the framework of a story |
| <u>H</u> 8. rising action | H. the part of the story in which the dramatic tension increases |
| <u>L</u> 9. symbol | I. the characteristic ways an author uses language |
| <u>I</u> 10. style | J. the conclusion of the story |
| | K. methods used to communicate information about characters |
| | L. a person, place, or object that also stands for an idea other than itself |
| | M. the attitude of the author toward elements of the story |

(continued)

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(continued)

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III. FILL-INS

Directions: From the word list below, complete each of the following sentences with the word that completes it best.

WORD LIST		
narrator	conflict	complication
irony	theme	dramatic irony
characterization	foreshadowing	protagonist
climax	theme	exposition
point of view	exposition	falling action

1. The message that the author intends to communicate by telling the story is called the theme.
2. The part of the story in which there is a sharp decline in tension is called the falling action.
3. When the reader knows more about what is happening in the story than the characters, this is called dramatic irony.
4. Irony is created when the speaker really means the opposite of what his or her words literally say.
5. The strategies a writer uses to communicate information about characters to readers is called characterization.
6. Another word for "story problem" is conflict.
7. The climax is the moment when the action comes to its highest point of dramatic conflict.
8. Exposition introduces background material about characters, setting, and the present situation.
9. When the author gives clues to the reader about events that will happen later in the story, this is called foreshadowing.
10. The central character of the story is called the protagonist.

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I. VOCABULARY MATCHING

Directions: Match each of the words below with the letter of the definition that best describes them.

K 1. plot

M 2. tone

H 3. crisis

V 4. point of view

B 5. resolution

C 6. foil

G 7. symbol

A 8. parallel plotting

I 9. complication

E 10. *in media res*

A. technique of presenting more than one story line at the same time

B. the conclusion of a story or novel plot

C. a character that serves as a contrast for another character

D. the central source of tension and drama in a story or novel plot

E. technique that begins the action of a story at the climax of the central conflict

F. the characteristic ways an author uses language

G. a person, place, or object that also stands for an idea other than itself

H. the peak of dramatic tension within a chapter

I. any obstacle in the plot that leads to increased conflict

J. the perspective from which a story or novel is told

K. the arrangement of story events that defines a novel's structure

L. the methods authors use to communicate characters to readers

M. clues that express the attitude of the author or narrator

(continued)

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(continued)

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III. FILL-INS

Directions: From the word list below, complete each of the following sentences with the word that completes it best.

WORD LIST

climax	characterization	multiple point of view
subplot	theme	character development
irony	flashback	stream of consciousness
genre	exposition	complication
rising action	foreshadowing	serial plotting

1. Exposition introduces background material about characters, setting, and the present situation in a story or novel.
2. The strategies a writer uses to communicate information about characters to readers is called characterization.
3. A scene that takes the reader back to a time preceding the present action is called a flashback.
4. Multiple pt. of view is a narrative technique in which a novel's story line is told by more than one character in the plot.
5. A narrative point of view that presents the actual thoughts going on inside a character's head is called stream of consciousness.
6. In both the short story and the novel, the climax is the moment when the action rises to its highest point of conflict.
7. The plot technique that creates suspense by concluding chapters with "cliff-hanger" endings is called serial plotting.
8. A secondary story line that parallels or contrasts with the main plot is called a subplot.
9. Genre may be defined as any of a number of traditional forms of the novel that are categorized by a particular treatment of elements such as character, setting, plot, or style.
10. The ways in which a novelist shows how a character changes as a result of experiences over time is called character development.

Name _____

Novel Terms

1. The novel is more complex than the short story in the following areas: characters, setting, conflict and plot.
2. A cliffhanger is an unresolved situation which encourages the reader to continue.
3. The protagonist is the central character.
4. Theme is what the story is really about (the message).
5. A symbol is an image, character, etc. which stands for an idea or concept.
6. A novel may have multiple plots. When there is more than one story line, it is called parallel plotting.
7. The antagonist may bring about conflict the main character.
8. When the point of view carries the reader into the mind of the character, it is called stream of consciousness.
9. Tone is the author's attitude toward the story.
10. Subplots are secondary plots with secondary characters.
11. Mood is the feelings developed through the characters and setting.
12. The general term for figures speech is imagery.
13. Flashback is a detailed description of what happened in the past.

Point of View

1. Limit is when the story is told from the viewpoint of one character.
2. Multiple points of view are when the story is told by more than one character.
3. Omniscient is all knowing. The story presents the thoughts of all characters.

Novel Term Word Bank

Omniscient

characters

multiple

setting

plot

protagonist

mood

tone

subplots

parallel plotting

cliffhanger

imagery

symbol

conflict

stream of consciousness

flashback

multiple

limited

antagonist

Novel Term Word Bank

Omniscient

characters

multiple

setting

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subplots

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cliffhanger

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conflict

stream of consciousness

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multiple

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antagonist